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- (8) Revises the major stationary source threshold to 25 tons per year.
- (9) Revises Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules to include the lower major source applicability threshold.
- (10) Revises new source review offset requirement to require an offset ratio of at least 1.3 to 1.
- (11) Includes a fee requirement for major sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X) should the area fail to attain by November 15, 2005.
- (12) Includes a revision that identifies and adopts specific enforceable transportation control strategies and transportation control measures to offset any growth in emissions from growth in vehicle miles traveled or number of vehicle trips and to attain reductions in motor vehicle emissions as necessary, in combination with other emission reduction requirements in the Washington area, to comply with the rate-of-progress requirements for severe areas. Measures specified in section 108(f) of the Clean Air Act will be considered and implemented as necessary to demonstrate attainment.

(c)–(f) [Reserved]

[60 FR 45056, Aug. 30, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 26748, May 15, 1997; 62 FR 34007, June 24, 1997; 62 FR 49152, Sept. 19, 1997; 63 FR 1368, Jan. 9, 1998; 64 FR 22792, Apr. 28, 1999; 64 FR 47674, Sept. 1, 1999; 65 FR 59732, Oct. 6, 2000; 66 FR 16, Jan. 2, 2001; 68 FR 19132, Apr. 17, 2003; 68 FR 40527, July 8, 2003; 69 FR 52176, Aug. 25, 20041

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 69 FR 19937, Apr. 15, 2004, in §52.2450, paragraph (b) was stayed indefinitely.

§52.2451 Significant deterioration of air quality.

- (a) The requirements of sections 160 through 165 of the Clean Air Act are met since the plan includes approvable procedures for the Prevention of Significant Air Quality Deterioration.
- (b) Regulations for preventing significant deterioration of air quality. The provisions of §52.21 (b) through (w) are hereby removed from the applicable state plan for the Commonwealth of Virginia.

[63 FR 13798, Mar. 23, 1998]

§52.2452 Visibility protection.

- (a) The requirements of section 169A of the Clean Air Act are not met, because the plan does not include approvable procedures for protection of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas.
- (b) Regulation for visibility monitoring. The provisions of §52.26 are hereby incorporated and made a part of the applicable plan for the State of Virginia.
- (c) Long-term strategy. The provisions of §52.29 are hereby incorporated and made part of the applicable plan for the State of Virginia.

[50 FR 28553, July 12, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 45137, Nov. 24, 1987]

§ 52.2453 Requirements for state implementation plan revisions relating to new motor vehicles.

Virginia must comply with the requirements of §51.120 with respect to the portion of Virginia that in 1990 was located in the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area containing the District of Columbia.

[60 FR 4738, Jan. 24, 1995]

§ 52.2454 Prevention of significant deterioration of air quality for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, VA.

- (a) Applicability. (1) This section applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia ("site").
- (2) This section sets forth the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality preconstruction review requirements for the following pollutants only: carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone (using volatile organic compounds as surrogate), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than 10 microns (PM_{10}), and sulfur dioxide. This section applies in lieu of §52.21 for the pollutants identified in this paragraph as well as particulate matter, but not for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) regulated as PM_{2.5}; however, the preconstruction review requirements of §52.21, or other preconstruction review